our Constitution is a written Constitution and officials do their work so that the work is done in a proper manner. Our Evidence Act also lays down the same principles. Therefore, there is a method of checks and balances through which it is moved, but to ensure that decision-making is quick, time is shortened and these recommendations have been made.

DR. SHANTI G. PATEL : Sir, in the context of the Five-Year Plan I am referring to the projects which are cleared and included in the Five-Year Plan. After the public enterprise concerned has discussed the matter with the Ministry concerned and a working group has gone into it, ultimately the Five-Year Plan is prepared. With regard to these projects, when it comes to the stage of implementation, the enterprise is required again to make a report and get approved, what is called, the feasibility report, and then again a Detailed Project Report, and this takes a lot of time. I know of a case, of the Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation, where the project was cleared by the Ministry concerned after five years. I would therefore, like to know from the Minister whether he would like to eliminate this particular procedure in regard to those projects which have been cleared by the Five-Year Plan and allow the decision-making to take place at the public enterprise level so that speed and efficiency are maintained.

SHRI AJIT PANJA : Sir, so far as the feasibility report at a particular stage is concerned, often it becomes necessary. Even though we discuss it at the Plan stage, when it is actually being implemented we want up-to-date position, that is, the costing, the market prices and other things which are required for the inputs. Therefore, the exercise of feasibility report will remain. But, Sir, for the information of the honourable Members, to shorten this function we are trying to make it, as far as possible, final at the discussion level of the Annual Plan. But the particular technicalities and other things have to be done at the time of action when things go to the field.

Absorption of scientists/engineers returned from abroad

*343. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of scientists/engineers who returned from foreign countries and have been absorbed as pool officers for a period of two years in various Government institutions like the C.S.I.R. during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) whether it is a fact that this practice has been discontinued ; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL): (a) the number of highly educated scientists, engineers, technologists, medical personnel and social scientists who returned from foreign countries and have joined as Pool Officers for the calendar years 1983, 1984 and 1985 (till November, 1985) are 154, 134 and 105 respectively. Of these 72 have completed two years or more as Pool Officers. Of the balance 321, 239 have been given appointment for a period of two years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Sir, I was told recently that one doctor and one engineer went to register as pool officers in the CSIR but they were rejected. They said that they were not going to consider any more proposals and that they were not going to register them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it a fact that some two persons have been rejected ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL : Sir, I am talking about the scheme stage.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may put a separate question about it.

SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : That itself shows that the scheme has been discontinued.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no.

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL : Sir, there is a procedure laid down. The UPSC is responsible for selecting the scientists. We have a committee, before which the scientists have to appear, and after the scientists are selected by the committee, they are included in the pool, otherwise not.

SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO : Is there any proposal in Government's consideration to give incentives to scientists who have settled in foreign countries so that they may return to the motherland and serve the country ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL : Sir, we have many schemes, of which they can take advantage of and come here and contribute.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY : The Minister has said that a number of scientists and engineers have been absorbed. I would like to know from the Minister whether any scientists or engineers who have returned from foreign countries and have merit have been rejected in the past or at present. If so what is their number ? Are you going to encourage such engineers and scientists and doctors who are willing to come to our country and serve this country to come and do service in this country?

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL : Sir, this scheme is meant for the scientists who have studied in other countries and who are studying in our country also. Having completed their education, if they find difficulty in finding jobs for themselves, this scheme is available. But this scheme has to be used in a discreet manner. It is not available to all the scientists. There are eight committees appointed under the guidance of the UPSC, and before these committees the scientists have to appear and they have to show what there accomplishment has been, their qualification, their experience. After considering these aspects, they select or reject them. When they are selected, they are a part of the pool.

Dr. R.K. PODDAR : Sir, some time ago the Prime Minister likened our scientists and technologists working in foreign lands as deposits in foreign banks. Also as the days go by, we are becoming less discriminatory regarding the import of technology. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether the decreasing number of technologists and scientists returning to this country has any relation to these two new philosophies.

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL : Sir, we have about 26 lakhs of scientists and technologists living in the country. I am told that 0.5 per cent of them are outside. We find that every year they come back either to join the universities or the laboratories or the industries or they set up their own industries. When they go out, they go for education and many other things also.

Now, the present policy followed by the Government of India is such that they will find it useful to come back and start doing something in the country, because we are spending more on science and technology. Our industries are increasing and all other activities in India are expanding and that provides them scope to come here and participate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next Question No. 344. Mr. Mukhtiar Singh Malik.

Development of computer by I.I.T. for Indian languages

*344. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be plesed to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the 'Financial Express' of the 30th October, 1985 the effect that the Indian Institute Technology has developed a comuter for Indian Languages;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) by when it is likely to be commercialised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL) : (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the System are given below :

Indian Institute of Technology, Madras has developed a computer system which can provide captions and sub-titles in English, Hindi and Tamil. The specially designed dual computer hardware and companion software produce characters in the desired script, colour and size. The mixed test (in 3 scripts) may be edited and stored on the floppy disc. All known computer operations can be carried out on this multilingual text and the resulting computer/TV net-work system can be used for captions, messages, teletext, sub-titles on electronically recorded programmes (VCR films), animation, educational programme etc. The system produces TV studio compatible (locked to TV studio sync) text in desired script, colour and size from the same keyboard and which may also be used for subtitling of films in Indian languages and produce animation for educational TV programmes.

Salient features of this computer system include operation in networked environment, multiple, languages from the same keyboard foreground and background colour control, size control, musical tones, real time display, colour graphics, cue sheet printing (mixed text in three languages), special and dynamic effects, window generation for titles etc.

(c) In view of certain limitations in the performance of this system and the long time frame involved in developing a professional grade system meeting specification of Doordarshan, it is difficult to say anything at this stage as to when this would be commercialised.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Mr. Chairman, Sir, every body knows that the computers had been developed in foreign languages like German, French, Russian, English, etc. But no computer had been developed in Indian languages. Therefore, we have to compliment the efforts of our technocrats especially in I.I.T. Madras. This goes to prove sir, that we are making great progress in the field of science and technology as claimed by our Honourable Prime Minister.

I would like to ask the Honourable Minister : what shall be the memory storage capacity of this computer ? What kind of software has been developed or is being developed for the computer ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL : Sir, this is a computer device invented by